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Index to FAA Office of Aviation Medicine Reports: 1961 Through 2000

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Final Report

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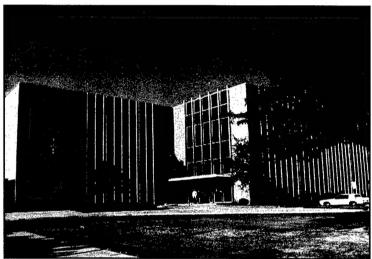
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An index to Federal Aviation Administration Office of Aviation Medicine Reports (1964-2000), CARI Reports (1961-1963), and Civil Aeromedical Institute Reports is presented for those engaged in aviation medicine and related activities. The index lists all FAA aviation medicine reports published from 1961 through 2000: chronologically, alphabetically by author, and alphabetically by subject. A foreword describes historical aspects of the Civil Aeromedical Institute's 40 years of service, describes the index's sections, and explains how to obtain copies of published Office of Aviation Medicine technical reports.				
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Foreword

INDEX TO FAA OFFICE OF AVIATION MEDICINE REPORTS: 1961 THROUGH 2000

Some Historical Observations of CARI/CAMI 1960-1984

S.R. Mohler, M.D., K.A. Hayes, and W.E. Collins, Ph.D.



Completed in 1962, the Civil Aeromedical Institute is the home of aeromedical research, certification, education, and occupational health programs (photo circa 1985).

The Civil Aeromedical Research Center, later called the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute (CARI), was established in August 1960 to develop medical data to meet the problems of civil air operations as civil aviation moved into higher altitudes and supersonic speeds. CARI was placed under the executive and technical direction of the Research Requirements Division, Bureau of Aviation Medicine. Hilliard D. Estes, M.D., a physician in the U.S. Public Health Service, was appointed the first Medical Director of CARI, and Robert P. Clark, Ph.D., was appointed the first Research Director. This dual-directors situation resulted in some confusion regarding primacy of roles, but was resolved when, on August 7, 1961, S.R. Mohler, M.D., was appointed Director of the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute and W.E. Collins, Ph.D., was already recently onboard instituting vestibular and visual research. There were approximately 20 full-time scientists and research support personnel at the new institute plus additional administrative and secretarial staff.

CARI consisted of an Office of the Director, Audio Visuals Service and Research Engineering, and six branches specializing in the areas of biochemistry, biodynamics, environmental physiology, psychology, protection and survival, and neurophysiology. A total of 21 positions was authorized in the operations appropriation for CARI at that time. Researchers concentrated on the following types of projects: (1) man's aging process and the relation to chronological age and pilot proficiency; (2) selection criteria for and environmental stress factors experienced by air traffic controllers; and (3) inflight fatigue affecting flight engineering on jet aircraft. Researchers were housed in several temporary wooden buildings and a gymnasium that were owned by the University of Oklahoma and located at Westheimer Field (a former World War II naval aviation training base) in Norman, Oklahoma, until the CARI Building was completed in October 1962.

The scientists noted above had drawn up their respective aeromedical research projects and had planned and designed the layout for their individual laboratory space in the emerging new 220,000 square foot, four level (one level underground) medical research building at the Aeronautical Center, Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City. This was said to be the first time that an enthusiastic cadre of scientists had a major role in the design and preparation of their future institute's laboratories.

The scientists were drawn from the US Air Force at Randolph Field, the US Army, the University of Oklahoma Medical School, Ohio State University (the group of protection and survival research personnel led by John J. Swearigen who had previously been moved from the Aeronautical Center to Ohio State University by the Civil Aviation Administration and were now being returned by the FAA to Oklahoma), and other organizations.

In June 1962, the Office of the Deputy Civil Air Surgeon for Research and Operations and the Certification, Research, and Standards Divisions under the Civil Air Surgeon in FAA Headquarters were all moved to Oklahoma City. Also, as a part of this move, the Washington Office Clinic became a part of a new medical Clinical Services Division. The Deputy Civil Air Surgeon was established to provide centralized medical standards, certification, research, and clinic activities for the agency. The only medical operation retained at FAA Headquarters at that time was program planning and management in the immediate Office of the Civil Air Surgeon. The Deputy Civil Air Surgeon's charge consisted of a Medical Research Division (which included CARI and FAA's Clinical Research Institute in Georgetown), Medical Clinical Services Division, Medical Certification Division, and Medical Standards Division. A total of 112 positions was allocated to this organization. This included 50 positions in the operations appropriation and 62 in the facilities, engineering, and development (FE&D) appropriation.

As the scientists settled into the new CARI facility during the fall of 1962 and began their respective aeromedical research studies, a troubling cloud appeared in the form of a Congressional House of Representatives mandated budget ceiling on personnel and funding for the new institute, imposed by Mr. Albert Thomas, then congressman from Houston, Texas, and a powerful appropriations committee chairman. There was, at that time, some tension between Mr. Thomas and Oklahoma Senator Robert S. Kerr regarding the establishment of several FAA and NASA sites.

The planned institute staffing of 212 persons was formally cut back to 100. Recruiting activities for scientists and research support personnel were slowed and the number of planned projects was reduced. The time of the institute's scientists was concentrated on regrouping and reformulating their research plans, and the new Director and the branch chiefs spent much time juggling priorities. When the new institute building was dedicated in October 1962, Mr. Najeeb Halaby, FAA Administrator, invited Mr. Thomas to participate in the proceedings, but that participation had no ameliorative effect on the budget ceiling for the institute.

A peculiar development had occurred in 1960-61 in that the FAA instituted the Georgetown Clinical Research Facility (approximately 20 persons in 1961), later renamed the Georgetown Clinical Research Institute (GCRI). The purpose of the GCRI was to study "longitudinal" pilot aging and look for ways to make individual exceptions to the 1961 FAA "age 60" mandatory retirement regulation for airline pilots. It developed that a similar longitudinal research program on airline pilots was established in 1960 by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) at the Lovelace Foundation, Albuquerque, New Mexico, with the help of S.R. Mohler, M.D., a Public Health Service officer in the Center for Aging Research at NIH, who was about to be offered the Directorship of CARI. Moreover, some FAA Headquarters personnel suggested closing CARI and enlarging the GCRI as they felt it more convenient to administer a medical research program in the same town as FAA headquarters rather than one in Oklahoma.

An assessment of the FAA Headquarters/Aeronautical Center medical structure in December 1962 resulted in the abolishment of the Office of the Deputy Civil Air Surgeon and the transfer of the Standards Division back to FAA Headquarters to augment the Civil Air Surgeon in a major realignment of the Aviation Medical Service. The other existing medical divisions at the Aeronautical Center were retained and reported directly to the Civil Air Surgeon.

In January 1964, CARI was placed under the executive and technical direction of the new Washington-based Aeromedical Education and Research Division in the Aviation Medicine Service. At that time, under Federal Air Surgeon M.S. White, M.D., the Georgetown Clinical Research Institute became a branch of this new division which was established to plan and direct research activities at a national level. The restructuring was part of a poorly executed and unsuccessful decision to reorganize

and reduce CARI research staffing and functions. This decision received significant public attention and contributed to later changes in Washington leadership. As one further, but temporary result, in July 1965, Administrator Halaby directed that the medical research program be managed directly by the Federal Air Surgeon.

The CARI medical certification, research, and clinic activities were reorganized into one division in October 1965. At that time, the Institute was renamed the Civil Aeromedical Institute (CAMI) and was placed under the executive direction of the new Aeronautical Center Director, Mr. Lloyd Lane. Technical direction continued to be provided by the Federal Air Surgeon. CAMI consisted of four branches – Administrative and Technical Branch, Aeromedical Certification Branch, Aeromedical Research Branch, and Aeromedical Services Branch. J. Robert Dille, M.D., was named chief of CAMI in December 1965. A total of 172 positions (93 operations and 79 RE&D) were authorized to CAMI at that time, representing what proved to be a one-year reduction of 21 RE&D positions.

The issue of CARI versus GCRI was settled by the Government Accounting Office in a report that recommended closing GCRI, due in part to its duplication of the NIH supported Lovelace longitudinal aging study of pilots. The new Federal Air Surgeon, Peter Siegal, M.D., also had received an Ad Hoc Advisory Committee report to the effect that the GCRI was not following a clear statistical design relative to its study population and, accordingly, had made no notable progress toward achieving the goal for which it had been established. Moreover, the cost of maintaining two medical research facilities - one overcrowded (GCRI) and one underutilized due to the Congressional ceiling situations - was more than difficult to defend. The GCRI positions and dollars were moved to CAMI in 1966 restoring the CAMI level to 100 positions.

At that time, newly appointed FAA Administrator, William McKee, gave a speech to an Aerospace Medical Association annual meeting and stated that CARI would contract for a large moveable hydraulic lift platform that had capabilities of tilting and would raise the fuselage of an airline-type aircraft for passenger emergency evacuation studies. The money from GCRI was used for this platform and, as only one GCRI person elected to move to Oklahoma, the position authorizations began to be melded into the Institute in Oklahoma. By this time, S.R. Mohler, M.D., had moved to Washington and had assisted in preparing the Administrator's speech. The

evacuation simulator proposal seemed very timely as several airline accidents involving passenger evacuation problems had occurred in the relatively recent past.

In 1966, a Clinical Research Laboratory was established in the Aeromedical Research Branch in which to place the scientists from the FAA's closed out Georgetown Clinical Research Institute. In August 1968, the aeromedical education function was moved from the Aviation Medical Service in FAA Headquarters to CAMI so that existing CAMI facilities (altitude chambers, etc.) could be utilized. At that time, the Aeromedical Education Branch was established. With this came the responsibility of aeromedical education and information programs supporting safety and promotion of civil aviation; and development of standards and procedures governing the selection, designation, training, and management of physicians appointed to conduct aviation medical examinations of civil airmen in the U.S. and abroad. Also in 1968, a Technical Staff and Administrative Staff were established to assume functions of the former Administrative and Technical Branch; however, these functions were later moved to the Aeromedical Research Branch and the division office in July 1979. A biostatistical staff was established in June 1968 but was later moved to the Aeromedical Research Branch in April 1975. The Aeromedical Services Branch was retitled Aeromedical Clinical Branch in June 1968; that branch was abolished by the Federal Air Surgeon in May 1981 based on new funding restrictions and established priorities, but the Aeronautical Center Director reestablished and staffed it in October 1981, under CAMI direction, in order to support the training aspects of the air traffic recovery program. (For most of the decade, the Aeronautical Center budgeted for the clinic function and transferred funding to CAMI; CAMI negotiated successfully to reestablish budgeting authority through OAM in the early 1990s.) CAMI was thus structured with an Aeromedical Research Branch, Aeromedical Certification Branch, Aeromedical Education Branch, and Aeromedical Clinical Branch.

In the late 1960s and into the early 1970s, a series of events arose in aviation that led to the vitiation of the earlier mentioned resource ceiling on FAA medical research resources. Serious labor problems with the FAA air traffic controllers and FAA management at the facility, area, regional, and Washington headquarters levels began to develop throughout the National Aerospace System. The "vacuum tube" air traffic control hardware and the problems with the new software along with the necessary

shift work rotations began to escalate air traffic controller stress concerns. The contributions by researchers at CAMI and the need to properly support CAMI scientists with respect to air traffic controller psychological, physiological, and medical aspects were becoming apparent. Mr. Albert Thomas had passed away in 1966, but the funding ceiling for CAMI persisted through 1983 (although by 1972 overall RE&D funding for OAM began to increase). Moreover, in 1973 the number of authorized research positions dropped from 100 to 97, a loss that was later attributed to an error on the part of the FAA budget office. When the loss was called to the attention of the budget office, a decision was allegedly made to leave it at 97 on the grounds that the budget document was too far along in the process to seek a correction. The correction was never made. In addition to the in-house research at CAMI, the FAA made available to OAM an additional \$700,000 for a longitudinal study by Boston University's Dr. Robert Rose on controller stress and illness. The FAA designated a Headquarters medical officer to help Dr. Rose to develop the contract for the proposed landmark study during the subsequent four-year period (1974-78), and the physician who was assigned to help develop this contract and to help Dr. Rose during the four-year period it was in force and monitored by the Office of Aviation Medicine was S.R. Mohler, M.D. That influx of those contract funds established a higher dollar base for the Office of Aviation Medicine's overall research programs. It also established the use of those types of funds by the Washington office so that some research projects came to be funded and monitored outside of CAMI.

The Rose study reflected one of the agency's thrusts to evaluate scientifically issues related to air traffic controller stress. Other research was being conducted at CAMI on related stress topics. Specifically, field studies of controller shift schedules and air traffic workload along with psychological assessments of anxiety, job attitudes, and interest patterns were completed.

In the late 1970's, an interesting option began to be considered by the FAA and the Department of Transportation. Specifically, there was a proposal to convert CAMI to a departmental function as the Transportation Biomedical Research Institute (TBRI). That proposal received considerable attention over a number of months and appeared to be favorably viewed at the highest levels of DOT. However, interest waned and the proposal was never acted upon.

In 1979, the FAA conducted an "early out" program to reduce staffing levels. A number of research staff took advantage of the opportunity to retire early and, as a

result, the authorized position levels were subsequently reduced from 97 to 90 (although actual staffing levels never approached these numbers, due, in major part, to the insufficiency of funding).

In the summer of 1981, a major event occurred in the history of the FAA and of U.S. labor law. The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) went on strike and refused to return to work at the order of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. President Reagan fired the striking controllers, and the FAA undertook a strike recovery program which included the unprecedented hiring and basic training of over 8,000 air traffic controller applicants in a 2-year period. CAMI played a key role in the recovery program.

As the need for an FAA recovery plan developed, the significant skills of CAMI scientists and their considerable knowledge about air traffic controller selection and training were recognized by then FAA Administrator J. Lynn Helms. A CAMI scientist, Dr. James O. Boone, was appointed to the Administrator's staff and moved to Washington Headquarters to assist in the strategic and operational recovery planning. Other scientists, led by Allan D. VanDeventer, took full charge of CAMI's controller selection research program and provided the local research leadership for the FAA Academy to help make strike recovery work; that included changing the ATC Screen program to make it more efficient with respect to success in Academy training. The importance of CAMI's contributions to strike recovery was underscored by Administrator Helms when he provided certificates of commendation and appreciation from Pan American World Airways dated May 6, 1982, to regional and center headquarters offices, air route traffic control centers, level IV and V terminals; level III Flight Service Stations, the FAA Academy—and to CAMI. The certificate recognized the "outstanding performance of FAA employees in maintaining a high level of safety and operations following the controller strike." Helms also noted in his August 2, 1982, memorandum that he believed that "this is the first time in the history of Pan American World Airways that the Board of Directors has authorized a commendation for a total organization."

As part of the strike recovery effort, following outcomes from contract studies of air traffic controllers (the "Jones Committee Report") and with support from CAMI psychologists, Administrator Helms requested that CAMI scientists develop a questionnaire to assess the FAA's organizational culture as a means of establishing a baseline to determine the effects of organizational interventions. That effort was designed to provide a base of information

that could help to prevent the type of impasse that led to the air traffic controller strike and firings. The first FAA Employee Survey was conducted in 1984 as a census of all FAA employees. It was a major undertaking. All aspects of the survey from development of the items, to printing, mailing, scoring, statistical analyses, and preparation of reports were conducted at CAMI under the direction of David J. Schroeder, Ph.D. The scannable survey form comprised 66 substantive items, was distributed to about 47,000 employees at their home addresses (a considered decision by agency management, reflecting some of the continuing concerns of that period), and yielded a 55% return rate. Although there had been considerable managerial anxiety about the conduct of this first agency-wide survey, and although the results showed a number of areas in need of improvement, the survey project was a highly successful one – it led to consideration by management of plans to improve aspects of the work environment, and identified successful policies. In support of the perceived value of the survey approach, the Administrator decided to continue use of the survey on a biennial basis.

A confluence of events during this time led to some later organizational changes involving both the research branch and the Institute as a whole. Specifically, in 1981 OAM had been moved by departing Administrator Langhorne M. Bond from reporting directly to his office and was organizationally placed under the Associate Administrator for Aviation Standards (AVS). In 1983, Walter S. Lufsey (AVS-1), at the request of FAA Administrator Helms, assigned a study of CAMI research to a staff member, William Smith, Ph.D., who had a background in physics. The so-called "Smith Report," formally released in 1984, presented a plan for modifying the CAMI research structure (removing some aeromedical areas from a research to an operations category), introduced the rather cumbersome term "workplace performance optimization" — to cover selection, training, and survey studies — as an area of acceptable research along with "protection and survival" and "workload and performance", emphasized the need for research sponsorship by an operational agency element, and led AVS-1 to recommend that the Institute be re-aligned under the Associate Administrator for Development and Logistics (ADL-1), noting that CAMI's Aeromedical Research Branch was receiving executive direction from the Aeronautical Center, programmatic direction from the Federal Air Surgeon

(under AVS), and was funded from research budgets managed by ADL. The "workplace performance optimization" category survived for about a decade while the enhanced sponsorship recommendation was addressed and developed in future years. However, CAMI's basic research structure stayed intact. Meanwhile, the strike, the successful recovery efforts, and the successful survey project emphasized the need by the agency to direct more attention to its human resources. In that regard, CAMI psychologists had provided leadership and accomplishments significant enough by 1984 to lead agency executives, particularly the highly respected Associate Administrator for Administration, Mr. Gene Weithoner, to seek actively to assure a more prominent role for that group in the organization. The Aeronautical Center Director, Mr. Benjamin Demps, strongly supported the enhancement of human resources research (he had also had very positive first-hand experience with CAMI psychologists when he had served as Superintendent of the FAA Academy). Mr. Demps developed a chronology of CARI/CAMI organizational events and a position paper in 1984 for the FAA Administrator, drafted by K. A. Hayes, to establish a Human Resources Research Institute at the Aeronautical Center by converting the Aviation Psychology Laboratory to that role. (A similar, less formalized attempt to effect the same type of result was generated among the human resources offices in Washington Headquarters in late 1988). However, no immediate action was taken on those initiatives.

Postscript: The major outcome of the 1984 organizational suggestions was the 1986 decision and the January 1987 conversion of the Aviation Psychology Laboratory within the Aeromedical Research Branch to its own branch status as the Human Resources Research Branch. Moreover, in a determination order by Brooks Goldman, Associate Administrator for Administration, dated May 30, 1986, CAMI was formally transferred back under the Office of Aviation Medicine and became a tenant organization at the Aeronautical Center—the position it had originally held from 1960-1965. (That order also acknowledged the "loan" by the Aeronautical Center of aeromedical clinical resources.) In December 1988, all of the CAMI branches were elevated to division status with the Aeromedical Clinical Branch renamed the Occupational Health Division. These organizational changes remained effective through the year 2000.

Additional References

Other CARI/CAMI historical vignettes appear immediately following this article and as prefaces in previous Index reports, viz, FAA Report Nos. DOT/FAA/AM87-1, DOT/FAA/AM97-1, and DOT/FAA/AM98-1.

A Brief History of OAM Research Funding, Staffing, and Technical Report Production

W.E. Collins, Ph.D. and Gale G. Dills

With the establishment of the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute (CARI) in 1960, research staffing, funding, and the production of technical reports by the Office of Aviation Medicine (OAM) were initially centered in CARI. Indeed, the first three years of research publications (1961-63) were termed CARI reports. The use of the OAM logo and the like change in the designation of those reports began in 1964. Research funding also was tied to CARI/CAMI during the 1960s; later, Washington Headquarters retained funds designated as contract dollars and issued and monitored contracts in such areas as air traffic controller (ATC) selection, aspects of air piracy research, ATC color vision, aspects of aircraft maintenance, and others over the years. The discrepancies between CARI/CAMI funding and overall Office of Aviation Medicine research funding is largely accounted for by the allocation and use of contract dollars from Washington Headquarters. CAMI has always been primarily a handson conductor of research and had relatively little or no annually contracted research until the 1990s. During that decade, an expansion of the vision for CAMI research and a concomitant increase in resources - both personnel and dollars - led to an enhanced approach to contracting and, for the first time in 1993, to awarding research grants in support of internal programmatic goals.

Nevertheless, the first two contracted studies by CARI/ CAMI were initiated early in its history, at about the same time, and resulted in final reports in October and November 1964. One of these, not surprisingly, dealt with air traffic controllers (Investigation of the Training-Performance Criteria for Several Federal Aviation Agency Occupational Specialties by M. Clinton Miller III, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, University of Oklahoma Medical Center); the other (Vestibular Investigations in Mammals by R.D. Burns, Ph.D., University of Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma Research Institute, June 1962-July 1964) had the added benefit of providing CARI/CAMI with a model RS-2 Stille-LKB rotating chair for vestibular stimulation. The Stille device was employed extensively for decades as a research tool and to demonstrate aspects of spatial disorientation; it later became the basis for commercially produced disorientation trainers, and, to date, is still operable and used as needed.

Figures 1 and 2 show the history of appropriations and authorized positions for the OAM and for CARI/CAMI, respectively. Because the Institute always received the major share of the appropriations, the time course of dollar support in both graphs is similar and, during the 1960s, was veridical.

A similar situation is evident in the position allocation data in both curves with the exception of 1965 and 1986-88. The former case represented a peculiar drop from 100 to 79 as part of the agency order that changed CARI to CAMI; the level reverted back to 100 the following year. Except for 1965 and the 1986-88 period, during which three positions were moved from CAMI to the Washington office, all the research positions were nominally located in Oklahoma City. The displacement of those three positions was effected by Federal Air Surgeon Frank Austin, M.D., who used them to support the Headquarters OAM staff that was monitoring contract research. The positions were returned to CAMI in 1990.

Aeromedical research positions moved up from 62 in 1962 to a 100-level ceiling beginning in 1963, shortly after Stanley R. Mohler, M.D., had become CARI Director. The ceiling of 100 had been set initially by Mr. Albert Thomas' Congressional appropriations committee and was never exceeded. In 1965, the level dropped to 79 as part of the order when CARI was reorga-



Dr. S.R. Mohler (c. 1962)

nized as CAMI, but rose back to 100 in 1966 when positions at the defunct Georgetown Clinical Research Institute were transferred to CAMI. In 1974, the level dropped to 97 – allegedly on the basis of an error by the agency budget office at Washington Headquarters that was never corrected. Somewhat ironically, OAM research funding increased at about the same time due, in part, to agency support of the so-called "Rose Study" of air traffic controllers.

Overall OAM funding showed a modest linear increase from 1970-1978 and then leveled off for 5 years, but CAMI research dollars remained level over the same

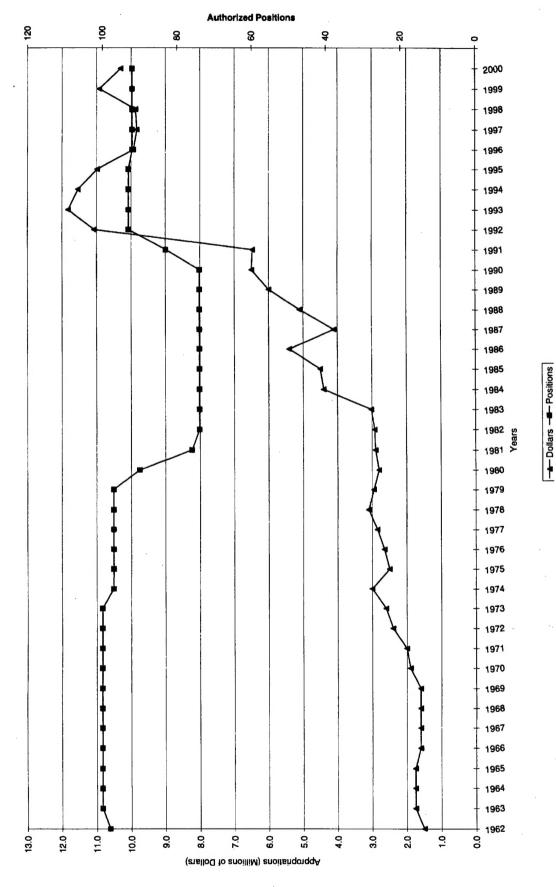


Figure 1. History of appropriations for the Office of Aviation Medicine: 1961-2000.

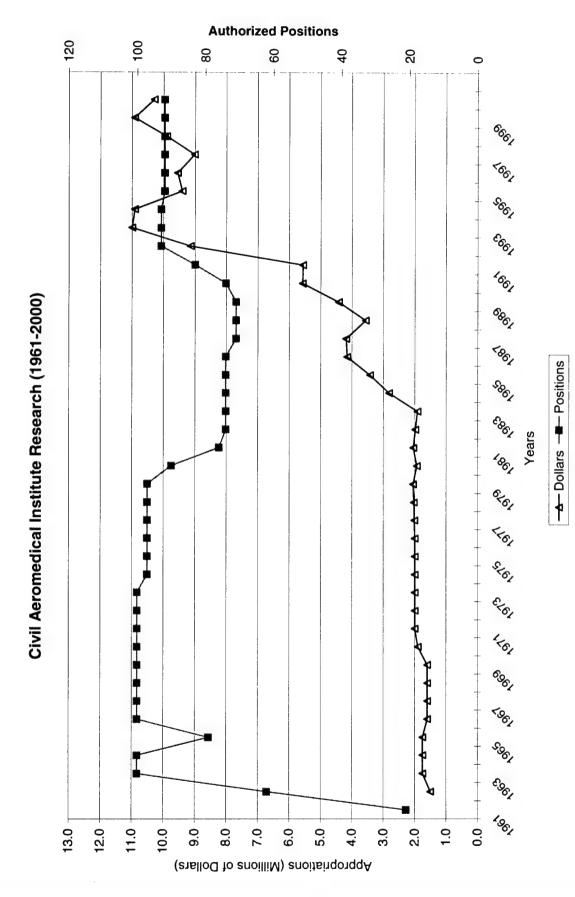


Figure 2. History of appropriations for the Civil Aeromedical Institute: 1961-2000.

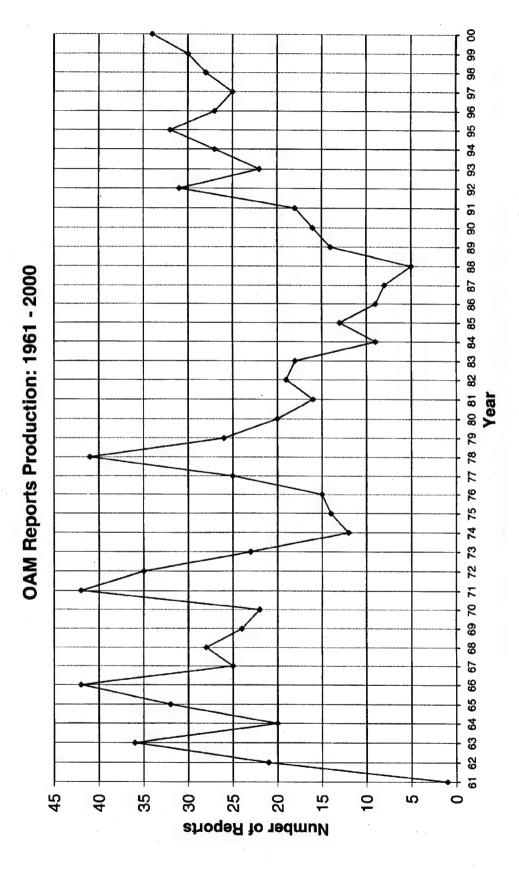


Figure 3. Office of Aviation Medicine Technical Reports: By Year, 1961-2000.

time period. During the 1978-83 period, the number of authorized positions fell on three occasions. The first (1980) was related to an "early out" program conducted by the agency and reduced the authorized number to 90 positions. Subsequent reductions occurred in 1981 (to 76 positions) and 1982, leveling off at 74 positions. Also, during this period, a change occurred in the allocation of positions. While previously (and subsequently) all positions were RE&D (i.e., Research, Engineering, and Development), during 1975-1983 from 58 to 77 of the positions were FE&D (Facilities, Equipment, and Development) slots; the remaining 16-20 positions were designated as RE&D. Those variations reflected Washington budget office decisions related to much larger FE&D and RE&D issues. Partly as a result of the increased emphases related to the controller strike, strike recovery, the Employee Attitude Survey, and a new look at selecting and training controllers (along with the diminishing amounts of research resources after CAMI personnel costs were deducted), some increase in OAM funding occurred from 1984-1986, a major part of which was assigned to the Institute.

J. Robert Dille, M.D., who had served as CAMI Director since 1965, retired at the end of 1987. Following several months of rotating acting CAMI managers, William E. Collins, Ph.D., was appointed deputy manager (the term "Director" was temporarily not used because agency officials had come to feel it conflicted with the titles of FAA regional and cen-

ter directors - it was later restored) in 1988 and CAMI Director in 1989. During that time negotiations to return the three CAMI research positions that had been relocated to the Washington office in 1987 were successful; the positions were reallocated to CAMI in 1990 by Federal Air Surgeon Robert R. McMeekin, M.D. Although the Institute had 74 authorized research positions, by 1988 only 57 full-time permanent personnel were on board and CAMI's research funding was not adequate for a larger base of personnel. It should be noted that CAMI had never been fully staffed, based jointly on the restricted funding issues and on the budgetary application of a limiting number of FTEs (full time equivalent) for staffing levels; those FTEs were always below the position levels. Given the approximate 2-year lag in the normal budget process, an immediate concerted effort to

negotiate an improvement in resources was needed at every level (Agency, Department, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Congress). Those efforts were successfully undertaken and resulted in significant increases in both positions and dollars. Positions jumped from 74 to 83 in 1991 and then to 93 in 1992. Funding went from less than \$4 million in 1987-88 to over \$5 million in 1990 to more than \$11 million in 1993.

It is perhaps of some interest that these staffing increases were almost topped during the 1993 budget process. At that time CAMI had successfully requested 5 more positions - uniquely the Agency was requesting no others - and had seen them retained during the first FAA-DOT-OMB pass through of the budget (although no new funding was being requested). The positions survived the final FAA cut but were dropped during the final DOT pass through by Admiral James B. Busey who had served as the FAA Administrator from 1989 - 1991 and had moved from there to a DOT position. The grounds reported for removing the 5 positions at that stage were that no new air traffic control or safety positions were

> being requested in the budget, and no funding for the 5 CAMI positions was in the budget. The OAM-CAMI position level stayed at 93.

> Throughout the first three decades of CARI/CAMI research, budgets were submitted through the Office of the Federal (nee Civil) Air Surgeon, and funding was provided to that office and distributed to the Institute.



Dr. J. Robert Dille (c. 1963)



Dr. W.E. Collins (c. 1965)

Aviation Medicine was a research budget line. By 1989, however, as part of a response to industry/professional organization/advisory group recommendations, the agency initiated a "human factors" research emphasis that included the hiring of a scientific and technical advisor for human factors. The appointee, Clay Foushee, Ph.D., began to develop a human factors research plan and to work with the agency budget officials. The agency research budget was divided into chapters and the new human factors thrust was assigned to Chapter 8. There was considerable interaction in the budget meetings regarding the title for Chapter 8 - Dr. Foushee and some others preferred "Human Factors" as the title to subsume aviation medicine, aspects of research at the FAA Technical Center (particularly with respect to air traffic controllers), and Washington-based research contracts in various human factors areas. However, perseverance by aviation medicine in these budget meetings led finally to titling Chapter 8 as "Human Factors and Aviation Medicine" - an accomplishment largely attributable to the onsite work of William T. Shepherd, Ph.D., an OAM-based psychologist. The importance of maintaining the identity of aviation medicine research in this instance, and in a later instance regarding logos, transcends any purely nominal issues. Because the agency is largely geared to, and staffed in, regulatory, engineering, and development areas, the unique person-oriented research approach that typifies the OAM research programs needs to be imbedded in a similarly oriented office if it is to maintain its human-centered thrust. This perhaps not-so-apparent need manifested itself clearly as early as 1991 when the first budget-line "program managers" for the new Chapter 8 expressed strong interest in discontinuing support of various productive human performance research programs at CAMI in favor of engineering-related projects. That approach disappeared with the assignment of new "program managers" with broader agency and research perspectives.

The funding mechanisms subsequently changed. Dr. Foushee developed an office and a staff within the agency's aviation research organization and by 1992 CAMI was being funded directly from the research budget office while the contract research being conducted from the Office of Aviation Medicine was given separate funds. In 1995, the latter transfer of funds ceased and, while aviation medicine's contract research from the Washington office continued with the small staff there, funding was drawn from the Office of Aviation Research (AAR) and not allocated to OAM. In 1997, a similar change was attempted for CAMI funding but a case was vigorously and successfully made to allocate immediately to CAMI each year's funding for all "in-house" costs (i.e., everything except contracts and grants for research by outside organizations) and to follow-up during the first quarter of the year (beginning in FY-98) with CAMI's contract research/grants funding. In 1996, the Congressional appropriation for all of FAA's RE&D funding changed, without notice, from a "no-year appropriation" to a "3year appropriation."

CAMI's research productivity is largely defined by its output of technical reports. Indeed, it is probably the best indicator of its published (or public) research results. Such a measure, while of singular importance, represents only part of the value derived from its research program. CAMI researchers also publish in scientific journals, make scientific presentations at national and international meetings, give safety lectures, provide data and knowledge for educational purposes, and serve as agency, department, national, and international consultants in their areas of expertise. However, as is evident from Figure 3, productivity as measured by technical reports was highly variable irrespective of funding levels during the first two decades. The peak in 1978 is partly attributable to some extra efforts to complete projects before a 1979 "early out" program by the agency to reduce overall staffing levels. From that peak, however, two clear trends emerged. Productivity dropped steadily from 1978 to 1988 to a low of 5 reports; it then increased steadily to an average of about 28 per year during the later half of the 1990's. It is perhaps of some interest that in 1995, AAR developed a logo and initiated an undertaking to use that logo on OAM reports - first in place of the OAM logo, later along with it. Pursuit of both alternatives was discontinued after several months of intermittent discussions to insure the integrity of the medical programs.

The position gains (to 93) were later tempered when the agency introduced a "buy out" program in 1994 (along with a required change in the ratio of employees to supervisors/managers - to reduce the size of the supervisory staff) as part of U.S. Vice President Gore's goal to reduce the size of government. As a result, the agency's overall research program was required to reduce its number of authorized positions and restrict filling the remaining positions by seven positions per year for the following three years. CAMI was able to retain 92 authorized positions (an initial determination to set the level at 88, based on prior-year vacancies, was successfully changed), and the allowed employment level (staffing ceiling) settled at 89 in meeting these agency goals. Those levels were maintained through the year 2000.

Similarly, the peak funding levels achieved by CAMI in 1993 and 1994 were affected following the 1994 "buyout" by reductions in 1995 - 1997; a return to those peak levels began in 1998 and was sustained in years 1999 and 2000.

How to use the Index

The Index is organized in three sections:

- 1. Chronological Index: A cumulative list of all research reports from 1961 through 2000.
- 2. Author Index: An index of authors, in alphabetical order.
- 3. Subject Index: An index of subjects, listed in alphabetical order.

Some examples are:

00-19 Nakagawara, V.B., Wood, K.J., and Montgomery, R.W: Refractive surgery in aircrew members who fly for scheduled and non-scheduled civilian airlines.

Above: This is an entry from the **Chronological Index** of research reports, shown in cumulative sequence.

Bailey, L.L. 96-24, 98-24, 99-17, 99-24, 99-25, 99-27, 00-14, 00-17, 00-25, 00-28.

Left: This is an entry from the **Author** Index, which lists all of the research reports prepared by an author or co-author.

Accidents

- ... age of pilots, 77-10.
- ... agricultural aircraft, 66-27, 66-30, 72-15, 78-31, 80-3.
- ... alcohol involved, 66-29, 68-16, 78-31, 80-4, 92-24, 98-5, 00-21.
- ... analyses of injuries, 70-16, 71-3, 72-15, 81-10, 82-7.

Left: An example of entries in the **Subject Index**; refers to all reports that pertain to a specific topic.

REPORT NUMBERS

98-23 Broach, D. (Editor): Recovery of the FAA Air Traffic Control specialist workforce, 1981-1992. ADA355135

Above: The first numbers (98-23) refer to the year and chronological number of the report. This is an abbreviated portion of the official number given each report and is found in the upper left of the report's cover page. The full report number of "98-23" is DOT/FAA/AM-98/23. The "ADA355135" is the number appended to the report by the National Technical Information Service. Keep the number system in mind when ordering.

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